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Agency Information

(Carefully read the instructions before completing this form)

1. Agency Information

a. Agency Name: BLM - Redding Field Office
b. Organizational Unit
c. Address: 355 Hemsted Drive
e. City: Redding State: CA Zip: 96002
f. Federal Id Number: 53-0224210 DUNS Number
g. Agency fiscal year (begining month and day): October-01
h. Agency Type (Please check one)

- ○ City
- ○ County
- ○ U.S. Forest Service
- ○ U.S. Forest Service - Patrol District
- ◉ U.S. Bureau of Land Management
- ○ Other Federal Agency
- ○ Federally Recognized Native American Tribe
- ○ Educational Institution
- ○ Nonprofit Organization - 501(c)(3) status only
- ○ State Agency
- ○ District

2. Project Information

a. Project Name: General Application Requirements
b. Is implementing agency same as Agency (Please select Yes or No) ◉ Yes ○ No
c. Implementing Agency Name
d. Amount of Funds Requested Project Cost

Project Request(s) Summary

#	Project Type	Project Title	Grant Request	Match	Total Project Cost
1	G08-01-14-A01	Acquisition, Chappie-Shasta	95,000	32,000	127,000
2	G08-01-14-G07	Ground Operations, Chappie-Shasta	126,000	50,000	176,000
3		TOTAL	221,000	82,000	303,000

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3. Contact

a. Authorized Representative

Name	Steve Anderson				
Title	Manager				
Mailing Address	355 Hemsted Drive				
City	Redding	State	CA	Zip	96002
Telephone	(530) 224-2100			Fax	
E-mail Address	Steven_Anderson@blm.gov				

b. Project Administrator

Name	Sky Zaffarano				
Title	OHV Specialist				
Mailing Address	355 Hemsted Drive				
City	Redding	State	CA	Zip	96002
Telephone	(530) 224-2100			Fax	(530) 224-2172
E-mail Address	sky_zaffarano@blm.gov				

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A. Location Map

Attachments: Location Map

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A. Equipment Inventory

Has your agency purchased any Equipment with OHV Trust Funds within the last five (5) years? (Please select Yes or No) (•) Yes ( ) No

#	Item Description	Make	Model	Model Year	Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) or Serial Number	Project Agreement Number
	SWECO Trail Tractor	SWECO	480 Crawler	2006	SC480-70699	OR-1-NO-63
	Utility Trailer	Jocobson	DTB-B-187BT	2006	139DE2H286F015926	OR-1-NO-63

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PART 1 - ITEM 1. DETERMINE THE NEED FOR FULL FULL HABITAT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (HMP)

All Applicants submitting Projects involving Ground Disturbing Activities are subject to HMP requirements. The HMP must cover the combined Project Area of all proposed Projects with Ground Disturbing Activities.

Applicants able to certify that none of the proposed activities listed in the Application in areas open to legal OHV Recreation contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats shall submit only HMP Part 1. Applicants who cannot certify that the proposed activities listed in the Application in areas open to legal OHV Recreation do not contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats shall submit HMP Parts 1 and 2.

1. Do any of your proposed projects involve Ground Disturbing Activities? (Please select Yes or No) — (●) Yes ( ) No
2. Can the Applicant certify that none of the proposed Projects with Ground Disturbing Activities in areas open to legal OHV Recreation contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats? (If you checked 'Yes', you are done with HMP) (Please select Yes or No) — ( ) Yes (●) No

PART 2 - RISK ANALYSIS, MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AND REPORTING

PART 2 - Section I. Summary of HMP Changes

Has the Applicant previously submitted a HMP Part 2 that is currently in use in the proposed Project Area? (Please select Yes or No) — (●) Yes ( ) No

Table 1 - Summary of HMP Changes

Changes from Previous Year	Section Where Change Occurs
Added Hooded lancetooth (Ancotrema voyanum)	Table 2,-5, 7, This species was removed in the 2006/2007 HMP. Previously, all occurrences occurred within the Coast Range of Northern CA, and all known locations are along tributaries to the Trinity and Klamath rivers. Based upon this information it was deemed that there was no potential for occurrence. Terrestrial mollusk surveys conducted within the Chappie-Shasta OHV Area during 2007, compiled and analyzed in 2008 made a detection of the species which was confirmed by a BLM mollusk specialist.
Information update following survey efforts for the following species; Oregon and Trinity shoulderband, Northern spotted owel, and Pacific Fisher	Tables 2-5, 7
Tables 6-Previous Year's Monitoring Results, Monitoring Accomplishments and Results update	Table 6

PART 2 - Section II - Special Status Species

Table 2 - Table of All Special-Status Species and Any Other Species of Local Concern That Were

Considered for Inclusion in the HMP

Species	Listing Status	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Addressed by HMP? If not explain why?
Northern moon shrub	BLMSS	Open-growth conifer and deciduous stands on boles of oaks that appear to recieve high levels of humidity from fog that pours over ridge.	Known from five occurrences west of French Gulch along County Line Road; limited suitable habitat dependent on fog or high humidity.	No. Occurrences away from existing public road; no OHV trails planned for the habitat area; low risk to species from OHV use because it grows off the ground on tree poles.
Canyon Creek stonecrop	BLMSS, CNPS, 1B	Chaparrel to lower montane coniferous forest, northeast to northwest facing rock faces, in crevices of exposed granite & siltsone	Known from two occurences and additonal suitable habitat present; two known occurrences on Shirttail Peak.	No. Plants grow on steep, vertical, and rocky outcrops inaccessible to OHV use.
Cluster lady's slipper	BLMSS	>300 m elevation in areas with 60 to 100% shade in mixed evergreen, mixed conifer, Douglas fir, pine and black oak forest with small, scattered herbaceous plants in understory, on organic duff, mostly norht aspect.	Unlikely as suitable habitat is limited, this area tends to be lower and dryer compared to known sites in Trinity County.	No. Limited potential habitat exists, and Northwest Forest Plan surveys have not detected the species.
Mountain lady's slipper	BLMSS	> Above 500 m elevation, under 60 to 80% shade in mid-to late seral Douglas-fir and mixed conifer woodland, open understory limited to small scattered heraceous plants, on organic duff; aspect mainly northerly and usually near perennial creeks and streams	Unlikely as suitable habitat is limited; this area tends to be lower and dryer compared to known sites nearby.	No. Limited potential habitat exists, and Northwest Forest Plan surveys have not detected the species.

Siskyou sideband (MOCH)	BLMSS	Shaded riparian canyon slopes with cooler temperatures and high humidity or streamside benches covered with a layer of leaf mold > 4" deep in Douglas-fir and yellow pine forests, dense deciduous hardwood understory; a crepuscular species most active between May and October; talus usually present.	Likely because suitable habitat is present; no confirmed detections as yet	Yes. Baseline surveys needed. Predisturbance surveys are ongoing for this species under the Northwest Forest Plan.
Oregon shoulderband (HEHE)	BLMSS	Talus deposits and outcrops with stable interstices large enough for snails to enter, herbaceous vegetation, and dicidous leaf litter, generally within 30 m of stable talus in shrub lands or rocky inclusions in forest habitat, often near lots of grass or seasonal herbaceous vegetation; woody debris often used as refugia in moist situations. (Duncan et al. 2003)	Know to be present on BLM lands in the Chappie-Shasta OHV Area (CHAPPIE-SHASTA), confirmed present south of Big Gulch.	Yes. Surveys conducted in 2007 in high probability habitat. Pre-disturbance surveys are ongoing for this species under the Northwest Forest Plan.
Trinity shoulderband (HETA)	BLMSS	Talus deposits and outcrops with stable interstices large enough for snails to enter, herbaceous vegetation, and deciduous leaf litter, generally within 30 m of stable talus in shrub lands or rocky inclusions in forest habitat, often near lots of grass or seasonal heraceous vegetatoin; woody debris often used as refugia in moist situations (Duncan et al. 2003)	Potential to be present on BLM lands in Chappie-Shasta. Surveys conducted in 2001 identified HETA present at Wild Cow Mountain, however no voucher specimens exist. Based on survey data from other sources, those samples may be misidentified HEHE individuals.	Yes. Surveys conducted in 2007 in high probability habitat. Pre-distrbance surveys are ongoing for this species under the Northwest Forest Plan.

Tehama chaparrel (TRTE)	BLMSS	Associated with talus, under leaf litter and woody debris, usually within 100m of limestone outcrops (Duncan et al. 2003)	Likely because suitable habitat is present; no confirmed detections as yet.	Yes. Baseline surveys needed. Pre-disturbance surveys are ongoing for this species under the Northwest Forest Plan.
Shasta salamander	BLMSS, CT	Near limestone outcrops with woody debris, surface and subsurface refuges on slopes next to rock outcrops in northeastern Chappie-Shasta; similar habitat in non-limestone outcrops and slopes within a 17 mile radius of O'Brien, California.	Likely near limestone outcrops in northeast Chappie-Shasta; small suitable habitat present; confirmed present at Golinsky Mine (STNF) at Chappie-Shasta boundary.	Yes. Pre-disturbance surveys are ongoing for this species under the Northwest Forest Plan.
Foothill yellow-legged frog	BLMSS, CSSC	Creeks and rivers in woodlands or forests with rock and gravel substrate and low overhanging vegetation; usually found near riffles with rocks and sunny banks rearby.	Known to be present on BLM lands in Chappie-Shasta.	Yes. OHVs could damage habitat if people rode through streambeds.
Tailed frog	BLMSS, CSSC	Cool, permanent streams, in late-seral Douglas-fir, mixed-conifer, montane hardwood-conifer, and ponderosa pine habitats between sea level and 1980 m; by day under submerged rocks and logs in streams; tadpoles attached rocks by a large oral sucker in turbulant water (CWHR 2002)	Known to be present on BLM lands in Chappie-Shasta.	Yes. OHVs could damage habitat if people rode through streambeds.
Sharp-shinned hawk	CSSC	Breeidng in oak, pine, riparian deciduous forests mostly near streams, preferably in well-shaded young conifer stands with little ground cover (CDFG 2002a)	Potential habitat existis along Clear Creek, East Fork Clear Creek, and other perennial creeks.	Yes.

Cooper's hawk	CSSC	Breeding in oak, pine, riparian deciduous forests mostly near streams. Usually nests in second growth conifer habitats. (CDFG 2002a)	Potential habitat exists along Clear Creek, East Fork Clear Creek, and other perennial creeks.	Yes.
Bald eagle	FT, CE, CFPS	Nests and roosts in coniferous forests within a mile of a lake, a reservoir, a stream.	Present unfrequently but no suitable nesting habitat on BLM lands. Individuals seen in uncommon overflights over BLM lands. Nesting confirmed in suitable habitat on STNF.	No. Roosting and nesting habitat are not present on BLM lands.
Northern spotted owl	FT	Dense old-growth forests of Douglas-fir or montane hardwood-conifer species	Potentially present because suitable habitat present, but no confirmed detections.	Yes. Monitoring is ongoing for this species under the Northwest Forest Plan.
Yellow-breasted chat	CSSC	Dense thickets along mid-seral riparian habitats for nesting and foraging; taller trees required for song perches	Potentially present because suitable habitat present along Clear Creek, East Fork Clear Creek, and other perennial creeks. No known records.	Yes.
Pacific fisher	BLMSS, CSSC	Late seral Douglas-fir and mixed-conifer forest with high overstory cover, especially riperian areas and other ecotonal habitats	Know to be present on BLM lands in Chappie-Shasta	Yes.
Long-eared myotis	BLMSS	Roosts singly or in small groups in buildings, crevices, spaces under bark, and snags; caves used primarily as night roosts; forages among trees, over water, and over shrubs usually less than 12 m above the ground.	Petentially present because suitable habitat present, but no known records.	Yes.

Townsend's big-eared bat	BLMSS, CSSC	Caves, mines, tunnels, buildings, or other human-made structures for roosting at any season thoughout its range; often seperate sites for night, day, hibernation (cool), or maternaity roosts (warm) (CWHR 2002)	Potentially present because suitable habitat present, but no known records.	Yes.
Pallid bat	BLMSS	Caves, crevices, mines, and hollow trees or buildings by day; night roosts in more open sites, where grasslands, shrub lands, woodlands, and forests up to mixed conifer forests; most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting (CWHR 2002)	Potentially present because suitable habitat present, but no known records.	Yes.
Hooded lancetooth	BLMSS	Shaded riparian canyon slopes with cooler temperatures and high humidity or streamside benches covered with a layer of leaf mold>4" deep in Douglas-fir and yellow pine forest, dense deciduous hardwood understory, a crepuscular species most actrive between May and October; talus usually present.	Known to be present on BLM lands in CSOHVA, confirmed present south of Big Gulch.	Yes. Surveys conducted in 2007 in high probability habitat. Pre-disturbance surveys are going for this species under the Northwest Forest Plan.

PART 2 - Section III - Map(s) of Project Area

Attachments:

HMP Map 1
HMP Map 2
HMP Map 3
HMP Map 4

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 3

Table 3 - Data (Including Baseline Data) and Management Program for Species and/or Sensitive Habitats

Species/Habitat	Known Information	Methodology	Concerns / Risks / Uncertainties	Management Objective(s)	Management Action(s)	Success Criteria
Trinity shoulderband Helminthoglypta talmedgei Helminthoglyptidae	Known sites occur in the CSOHVA in mixed conifer-hardwood stands, with associated microsite features including down wood and talus.	Delineate sites most likely to be habitat. Conduct area searches of likely habitat when weather conditions are optimal (moist). If snails are found	Highly localized populations may be impacted by existing roads and trails across unstable talus slopes, causing land slides and loss of habitat	1 Determine whether the species is present. 2 Determine what, if any, are threats to the species. 3 Identify potential habitat. 4 After searches, delineate actual habitat. 5 Reduce human impacts, especially if the species range is fragmented.	Establish and implement Best Mgmt Practices to minimize or avoid identified threats or unnatural disturbance (such as motorized recreation, grazing, and arson). Redesign OHV trails to avoid sites that are favorable habitat.	1 Discovery of populations. 2 Effective protection of known populations and their habitats. 3 No noticeable restrictions to people's motorized access.

Tehama chaparral Trilobopsis tehamana Polygyridae	Known to have occurred in Butte County in the1930's, but no current information is available.	Delineate sites most likely to be habitat. Conduct area searches of likely habitat when weather conditions are optimal (moist). If snails are found	Due to unknown distribution in the OHMVR grant area and the likely habitat specificity for individuals, localized populations may be impacted by existing roads and trails.	1 Determine whether the species is present. 2 Determine what, if any, are threats to the species. 3 Identify potential habitat. 4 After searches, delineate actual habitat. 5 Reduce human impacts, especially if the species range is fragmented.	Establish and implement Best Mgmt Practices to minimize or avoid identified threats or unnatural disturbance (such as motorized recreation, grazing, and arson). Redesign OHV trails to avoid sites that are favorable habitat.	1 Discovery of populations 2 Effective protection of known populations and their habitats 3 No noticeable restrictions to people's motorized access.
Hooded lancetooth	Known sites occur in the CSOHVA in mixed conifer-hardwood stands, with associated microsite features including down wood and talus.	Delineate sites most likely to be habitat. Conduct area searches of likely habitat when weather conditions are optimal (moist). If snails are found.	Highly localized populations may be impacted by existing roads and trails across unstable talus slopes, causing land slides and loss of habitat	1 Determine whether the species is present. 2 Determine what, if any, are threats to the species. 3 Identify potential habitat. 4 After searches, delineate actual habitat. 5 Reduce human impacts, especially if the species range is fragmented.	Establish and implement Best Mgmt Practices to minimize or avoid identified threats or unnatural disturbance (such as motorized recreation, grazing, and arson). Redesign OHV trails to avoid sites that are favorable habitat.	1 Discovery of populations 2 Effective protection of known populations and their habitats 3 No noticeable restrictions to people's motorized access.

Siskyou sideband Monadenia chaceana Bradyabaenidae	This species is known thus far in California from Siskiyou County, but recent records as far north as Douglas County, OR, make it probable that the species range is larger than once thought. Talus sites in the OHMVR project area may be too xeric.	Delineate sites most likely to be habitat. Conduct area searches of likely habitat when weather conditions are optimal (moist). If snails are found, monitor known sites every 5 years with timed searches. Survey vacant potential habitat in wet seasons as time allows.	Highly localized populations may be impacted by existing roads and trails across unstable talus slopes, causing land slides and loss of habitat	1 Determine whether the species is present. 2 Determine what, if any, are threats to the species. 3 Identify potential habitat. 4 After searches, delineate actual habitat. 5 Reduce human impacts, especially if the species range is fragmented.	Establish and implement Best Mgmt Practices to minimize or avoid identified threats or unnatural disturbance (such as motorized recreation, grazing, and arson). Redesign OHV trails to avoid sites that are favorable habitat.	1 Discovery of populations 2 Effective protection of known populations and their habitats 3 No noticeable restrictions to people's motorized access.
Oregon shoulderband Helminthoglypta hertleiniHelminthoglyptidae	Known sites occur in the CSOHVA in mixed conifer-hardwood stands, with associated microsite features including down wood and talus.	Delineate sites most likely to be habitat. Conduct area searches of likely habitat when weather conditions are optimal (moist). If snails are found	Highly localized populations may be impacted by existing roads and trails across unstable talus slopes, causing land slides and loss of habitat	1 Determine whether the species is present. 2 Determine what, if any, are threats to the species. 3 Identify potential habitat. 4 After searches, delineate actual habitat. 5 Reduce human impacts, especially if the species range is fragmented.	Establish and implement Best Mgmt Practices to minimize or avoid identified threats or unnatural disturbance (such as motorized recreation, grazing, and arson). Redesign OHV trails to avoid sites that are favorable habitat.	1 Discovery of populations 2 Effective protection of known populations and their habitats 3 No noticeable restrictions to people's motorized access

Shasta salamander Hydromantes shastae (HYSH) Plethodontidae	Known sites are at Golinsky Mine and north of Squaw Peak E of the CSOHVA in the Shasta-Trinity NF limestone rock outcrops and adjacent soils (CDFG 2000). Regional surveys in the NF around Green Mountain, in NE Shasta Lake area have shown that Shasta salamander occurs 4 miles from limestone outcrops within	Fall 2002: BLM completed habitat surveys of non-limestone outcrops adjacent to OHV trails along 10 miles of trails north of East Fork Road in NW CSOHVA and along 6 miles of trails in SE CSOHVA. No limestone rock outcrops are present on BLM lands. In 2004: created a GIS layer of known limestone soils. In 2005:	OHV use may impact active individuals during the spring and fall months, where suitable habitats overlap with OHV trails. If HYSH populations are identified, BLM will conduct comprehensive surveys to determine extent of population to ensure that OHV impacts are avoided. BLM lands may provide suitable non-limestone rocky outcrops habitat. Surveys	1 Learn definitively whether this species presently occurs on BLM lands 2 Delineate actual or potential habitats 3 Maintain and improve habitat corridors from limestone rock outcrops to potential non-limestone habitats on BLM lands. 4 Minimize, avoid, or mitigate impacts from motorized	If this species is found to be on BLM lands in CSOHVA: 1 Improve habitat quality or expand suitable habitat 2 Reroute designated route to avoid direct impacts to salamanders and their habitats 3 Construct vehicle crossings at streams so that stream beds remain intact and routes do not widen in-stream 4 Maintain	1 No likelihood of human sources of mortality to HYSH 2 No damage to HYSH habitat from motorized recreation, forest practices, and grazing regimes 3 Maintenance or net expansion of occupied habitat on BLM lands 4 No restriction of OHV access and opportunities for riding and touring

Foothill yellow-legged frog Rana boylii (RABO) Ranidae	Aquatic stream habitat along Clear Creek and East Fork Clear Creek have potential habitat for RABO. RABO occurs in the CSOHVA, but 2004 and 2005 survey data are not yet available from USGS and NPS.	2003: USGS stream visual encounter surveys conducted at Whiskeytown NRA South of CSOHVA. 2004: USGS Surveys in upper Clear Creek. 2005: USGS upper tributaries of Clear Creek surveyed with RABO detected. 2006: Define RABO breeding areas 2008:BLM monitored a subset of prior survey points.	OHV use may impact active individuals during the spring and fall months, where creek crossings and suitable habitats overlap with OHV trails. BLM needs to identify RABO breeding areas to limit OHV impacts. Impacts may occur if trails and staging areas exist in or near creeks, riparian zones, springs, wetland habitats, or seasonal migration pathways.	1 Delineate actual or potential habitats 2 Maintain and improve stream corridors and habitats to benefit all life stages 3 Minimize, avoid, or mitigate impacts from motorized recreation and other human impacts on RABO	1 Experiment with techniques to expand occupied habitat 2 Monitor to make sure that non-native frogs, other predators, and weed plants do not degrade habitats 3 Make RABO habitat improvements through forest overstory management 4 Mitigate impacts to hydrology from vehicles traveling across streams	1 No likelihood of human sources of mortality to RABO 2 No damage to RABO habitat from motorized recreation, forest practices, and grazing regimes 3 Maintenance or net expansion of occupied RABO habitat on BLM lands 4 No restriction of OHV access and opportunities for riding and touring

Tailed frog Ascaphus truei (ASTR) Ascaphaidae	Found in Trinity County at higher elevations; new sightings and distribution expansion for the species in Big Gulch Creek	2003: USGS stream visual encounter surveys at Whiskeytown NRA South of CSOHVA. 2004: Surveys in upper Clear Creek with no detections. 2005: upper tributaries of Clear Creek surveyed with tadpole detections in the headwater reaches of Big Gulch Creek where cool, fast, perennial creek conditions exist. 2006:	No information yet exists about the extent to which ASTR range overlaps with the designated OHV route network at CSOHVA	1 Delineate actual or potential habitats 2 Maintain and improve stream corridors and habitats to benefit all life stages 3 Minimize, avoid, or mitigate impacts from motorized recreation and other human impacts on ASTR	1 Experiment with techniques to expand occupied habitat 2 Monitor to make sure that non-native frogs, other predators, and weed plants do not degrade habitats 3 Make ASTR habitat improvements through forest overstory management 4 Mitigate impacts to hydrology from vehicles traveling across streams	1 No likelihood of human sources of mortality to ASTR 2 No damage to ASTR habitat from motorized recreation, forest practices, and grazing regimes 3 Maintenance or net expansion of occupied ASTR habitat on BLM lands 4 No restriction of OHV access and opportunities for riding and touring

sharp-shinned hawk Accipiter striatus (ACST) Accipitridae	Potential nesting habitat for ACST exists along Clear Creek, East Fork Clear Creek, and other perennial creeks.	Surveys are not planned, but incidental sightings of nests will be recorded and documented into the California Natural Diversity Database.	The distribution of this species has not been previously studied at CSOHVA and no information exists to show whether OHV travel and recreation affect ACST.	1 Maintain a level or increasing population of ACST in the forest portions of CSOHVA 2 Use forest practices to create or improve habitat 3 Avoid where possible the intersection of ACST and motorized recreation	1 Manage for a mosaic of forest stands appropriate to topography 2 Develop a raptor management plan for the recreation landscape around Lake Shasta with other landowners	1 No ACST nests abandoned from motorized vehicle disturbance 2 Stable and increasing population of ACST 3 Maintenance or net expansion of occupied ASTR habitat on BLM lands 4 No restriction of OHV access and opportunities
Cooper's hawk Accipiter cooperii (ACCO) Accipitridae	Potential nesting habitat for ACCO exists along Clear Creek, East Fork Clear Creek, and other perennial creeks.	Surveys are not planned, but incidental sightings of nests will be recorded and documented into the California Natural Diversity Database.	The distribution of this species has not been previously studied at CSOHVA and no information exists to show whether OHV travel and recreation affect ACCO.	Potential nesting habitat for ACCO exists along Clear Creek, East Fork Clear Creek, and other perennial creeks.	1 Manage for a mosaic of mature forest stands appropriate to topography 2 Develop a raptor management plan for the recreation landscape around Lake Shasta with other landowners	1 No ACCO nests abandoned from motorized vehicle disturbance 2 Stable and increasing population of ACCO 3 Maintenance of occupied ASCO habitat on BLM lands 4 No restriction of OHV access and opportunities

Northern spotted owl Strix occidentalis caurina (STOCCA) Strigidae	STOCCA occurs in Trinity County and in areas north of French Gulch adjacent to CSOHVA. More heavily forested areas in northern CSOHVA have suitable habitat. Surveys prior to 2008 have not detected individuals, however in 2008 a non resident owl was detected in the CSOHVA.	Protocol stipulated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Currently it is unclear to what extent STOCCA uses forest habitat in the CSOHVA for foraging; information about preferred prey species in the area is also lacking.	1 Conduct STOCCA protocol surveys 2 Minimize, avoid, or mitigate effectively any eventual adverse affects from motorized recreation projects on STOCCA. 3 Design forest landscapes that favor STOCCA and its preferred prey species	1 Implement route closures if a nesting owl pair is detected within 0.25 miles of trails 2 Monitor the nest site and document changes in STOCCA behavior resulting from OHV activity 3 Put seasonal trail closures into effect if OHV activity is changing owl behavior adversely. 4 Reduce dense forest understory to make late-seral	1 STOCCA found to successfully nest in CSOHVA 2 OHV opportunities for access and recreation remain the same

yellow-breasted chat Icteria virens (ICVI) Parulidae	Recent records show that ICVI occurs as a nesting species inside area covered by the 7.5-minute USGS Shasta Dam map quad. Riparian habitat is present.	Baseline inventories of ICVI consist only of riparian habitat buffers along National Hydrologic Data perennial waterways and associated riparian habitat in CSOHVA. Nesting has not been confirmed.	Suitable nesting habitat is present along Clear Creek, East Fork Clear Creek, and other perennial creeks. No known records come from these areas.	1 Protect the structure and diverse compositio n of native riparian plant species along creeks and streams 2 Keep water flows unimpaired 3 Use ICVI as an indicator species for riparian condition	1 Enhance or restore riparian tree species and understory vegetation where motorized vehicles or other land uses have degraded riparian sites 2 Reroute OHV trails away from riparian areas	1 Increasing miles of riparian forest along the lengths of naturally flowing streams 2 Stable or increasing numbers of ICVI in CSOHVA 3 OHV opportunitie s for access and recreation remain the same
Pacific fisher Martes pennanti pacifica	The first two stations are located in the CSOHVA. The third station is approximately 1.5 miles west of CSOHVA. During the winter season of 2008 and 2009, Fishers were detected at multiple bait stations within the CSOHVA	Utilized the Zielinski-Kucera survey methods (1995). 1994: a photographic bait station at T34N, R6W, Section 20, SW1/4 and NE1/4 detected fishers, 1997: similar stations at T34N, R6W, Section 4 SW1/4 and NE1/4, and T34N, R7W, Section 2 NW1/4 and SE1/4 also detected fisher. 2001: Fishers found on BLM part of Chappie-Shasta. 2008-2009: Fishers surveys and detections expanded within the BLM part of Chappie-Shasta.	Local effects of OHV access, travel and recreation on fishers is not understood well. The effects may be minimal if forest connectivity is robust and fishers can travel widely.	1 Maintain a thriving population of fishers 2 Use silvicultural practices to improve forest stand characterist ics for fishers 3 Provide good cover for corridors between patches of forest	1 Retain large-dimension down wood logs on forest floor in fire salvage areas 2 Reduce dense forest understory to make late-seral forests resistant to fire 3 Monitor fisher populations in CSOHVA	1 A stable or increasing population of fishers 2 Increased late-seral forest stands 3 OHV opportunitie s for access and recreation remain the same

long-eared myotis Myotis evotis Vespertilionidae	This bat species may roost under loose bark or tree hollows in dead snag tree, as well as old or ruined buildings, caves, and adits. Totaling 115 acres, large conifer snags along 9.5 miles within 50 feet of OHV trails and road have been identified and mapped along East Fork Road for potential bat snag habitat.	1. Inventory and document potential roosting and seasonal habitat of existing mines, adits, caves, historic structures, rock features, and tree snags. 2. Begin three-season bat surveys at the largest mine complexes. Use Anabat equipment and night vision glasses to evaluate presence of this species and its habitat	No information is available about bat populations on BLM lands in CSOHVA. It is also unclear whether there is any effect of OHV riding on bat populations. Abandoned mines are hazards to people if they fall into pits while riding or if riders enter knowingly into abandoned mine. Some harm to myotis might come from illegal timber removal.	1 Locate and inventory all abandoned mine features on BLM lands in CSOHVA 2 Identify and protect populations of rare bat species 3 Eliminate hazards to people from abandoned mines 4 Forest practices do not reduce suitable habitat for bats in forest trees	1 Contract with a bat biologist to census bat populations in different seasons at significant abandoned mines 2 Fill abandoned mines without populations of bats 3 Close entrances to abandoned mines with gates designed to permit entry of rare bat species where populations exist 4 Work with other land managers to make sure that	1 All abandoned mines on BLM lands in CSOHVA are identified 2 Increased late-seral forest stands with standing snags 3 All rare bat populations have access to habitats in abandoned mines 4 OHV opportunities for access and recreation remain the same 5 Abandoned mines are no longer a safety hazard to OHV riders

Townsend's big-eared bat	The Townsend's big-eared bat is found throughout California except alpine areas and is frequently found in abandoned mine complexes (CDFG 2002a).	1. Inventory and document potential roosting and seasonal habitat of existing mines, adits, caves, historic structures, rock features, and tree snags. 2. Begin three-season bat surveys at the largest mine complexes. Use Anabat equipment and night vision glasses to evaluate presence of this species and its habitat	No information is available about bat populations on BLM lands in CSOHVA. It is also unclear whether there is any effect of OHV riding on bat populations. Abandoned mines are hazards to people if they fall into pits while riding or if riders enter knowingly into abandoned mine.	1 Locate and inventory all abandoned mine features on BLM lands in CSOHVA 2 Identify and protect populations of rare bat species 3 Eliminate hazards to people from abandoned mines 4 Forest practices do not reduce suitable habitat for bats in forest trees	1 Contract with a bat biologist to census bat populations in different seasons at significant abandoned mines 2 Fill abandoned mines without populations of bats 3 Close entrances to abandoned mines with gates designed to permit entry of rare bat species where populations exist 4 Work with other land managers to make sure that	1 All abandoned mines on BLM lands in CSOHVA are identified 2 Increased late-seral forest stands with standing snags 3 All rare bat populations have access to habitats in abandoned mines 4 OHV opportunities for access and recreation remain the same 5 Abandoned mines are no longer a safety hazard to OHV riders

pallid bat Antrozous pallidus Vespertilionidae	Nothing is known of specific habitat uses of pallid on BLM lands in CSOHVA. Collaboration with wildlife biologists at Whiskeytown National Recreation Area and Shasta-Trinity National Forest should lead to better habitat modeling and location of any populations present.	1. Inventory and document potential roosting and seasonal habitat of existing mines, adits, caves, historic structures, rock features, and tree snags. 2. Begin three-season bat surveys at the largest mine complexes. Use Anabat equipment and night vision glasses to evaluate presence of this species and its habitat	No information is available about bat populations on BLM lands in CSOHVA. It is also unclear whether there is any effect of OHV riding on bat populations. Abandoned mines are hazards to people if they fall into pits while riding or if riders enter knowingly into abandoned mine.	1 Locate and inventory all abandoned mine features on BLM lands in CSOHVA 2 Identify and protect populations of rare bat species 3 Eliminate hazards to people from abandoned mines 4 Forest practices do not reduce suitable habitat for bats in forest trees	1 Contract with a bat biologist to census bat populations in different seasons at significant abandoned mines 2 Fill abandoned mines without populations of bats 3 Close entrances to abandoned mines with gates designed to permit entry of rare bat species where populations exist 4 Work with other land managers to make sure that	1 All abandoned mines on BLM lands in CSOHVA are identified 2 Increased late-seral forest stands with standing snags 3 All rare bat populations have access to habitats in abandoned mines 4 OHV opportunities for access and recreation remain the same 5 Abandoned mines are no longer a safety hazard to OHV riders

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 4

Table 4: Summary of HMP Monitoring Program

Species/Habitat	Change Detection Methodology	Effectiveness Monitoring Methodology, Including Triggers	Identify Any Applicable Validation Monitoring (Focused Studies)
Siskyou sideband Monadenia chaceana Bradyabaenidae	1 Determine whether the species is still detectable in time-constrained searches 2 Calculate quantitative changes in habitat (tree cover cover, soil water) 3 Quantitative evidence of any eventual habitat changes resulting from OHV travel	If delineated habitat shows any damage from OHVs, 1 Fence habitat areas and disguise any unauthorized trails 2 Redesign OHV trails to avoid sites that are snail habitat 3 Restore damage sites with advice from a malacologist	None yet applicable

Oregon shoulderband Helminthoglypta hertleini Helminthoglyptidae	1 Determine whether the species is still detectable in time-constrained searches 2 Calculate quantitative changes in habitat (tree cover cover, soil water) 3 Quantitative evidence of any eventual habitat changes resulting from OHV travel	If delineated habitat shows any damage from OHVs, 1 Fence habitat areas and disguise any unauthorized trails 2 Redesign OHV trails to avoid sites that are snail habitat 3 Restore damage sites with advice from a malacologist	None at this time.
Trinity shoulderband Helminthoglypta talmedgei Helminthoglyptidae	1 Determine whether the species is still detectable in time-constrained searches 2 Calculate quantitative changes in habitat (tree cover, soil water) 3 Quantitative evidence of any eventual habitat changes resulting from OHV travel	If delineated habitat shows any damage from OHVs, 1 Fence habitat areas and disguise any unauthorized trails 2 Redesign OHV trails to avoid sites that are snail habitat 3 Restore damage sites with advice from a malacologist	None at this time.
Tehama chaparral Trilobopsis tehamana Polygyridae	1 Determine whether the species is still detectable in time-constrained searches 2 Calculate quantitative changes in habitat (tree cover, soil water) 3 Quantitative evidence of any eventual habitat changes resulting from OHV travel	If delineated habitat shows any damage from OHVs, 1 Fence habitat areas and disguise any unauthorized trails 2 Redesign OHV trails to avoid sites that are snail habitat 3 Restore damage sites with advice from a malacologist	None yet applicable
Hooded lancetooth	1 Determine whether the species is still detectable in time-constrained searches 2 Calculate quantitative changes in habitat (tree cover, soil water) 3 Quantitative evidence of any eventual habitat changes resulting from OHV travel	If delineated habitat shows any damage from OHVs, 1 Fence habitat areas and disguise any unauthorized trails 2 Redesign OHV trails to avoid sites that are snail habitat 3 Restore damage sites with advice from a malacologist	None at this time.
Shasta salamander Hydromantes shastae (HYSH) Plethodontidae	1 Determine whether the species is still detectable in time-constrained searches in known habitats 2 Calculate quantitative changes in habitat (tree cover, water quality and chemistry) 3 Quantitative evidence of any eventual habitat changes resulting from OHV travel	If OHVs appear to affect salamander habitat negatively: 1 Determine whether rerouted OHV trails stop any OHV impacts to salamander habitat 2 Inspect vehicle stream crossings to see that trails have not widened and whether water quality is improving 3 Close areas that have repeated unauthorized riding across salamander habitat	None at this time because presence of this species in the BLM portions of CSOHVA is not certain.

Foothill yellow-legged frog Rana boylii (RABO) Ranidae	1 Determine whether the species is still detectable in time-constrained searches in known habitats 2 Calculate quantitative changes in habitat (tree cover, water quality and chemistry) 3 Quantitative evidence of any eventual habitat changes resulting from OHV travel	If OHVs appear to affect frog habitat negatively: 1 Determine whether rerouted OHV trails stop any OHV impacts to frog habitat 2 Inspect vehicle stream crossings to see that trails have not widened and whether water quality is improving 3 Quantify data (water quality, tadpole populations) at habitat restoration sites or at sites designed as new habitats	None at this time but BLM will want to experiment with habitat management alternatives. BLM would not request funding for this study from the OHMVR Division.
Tailed frog Ascaphus truei (ASTR) Ascaphaidae	1 Determine whether the species is still detectable in time-constrained searches in known habitats 2 Calculate quantitative changes in habitat (tree cover, water quality and chemistry) 3 Quantitative evidence of any eventual habitat changes resulting from OHV travel	If OHVs appear to affect frog habitat negatively: 1 Determine whether rerouted OHV trails stop any OHV impacts to frog habitat 2 Inspect vehicle stream crossings to see that trails have not widened and whether water quality is improving 3 Quantify data (water quality, tadpole populations) at habitat restoration sites or at sites designed as new habitats	None at this time but BLM will want to experiment with habitat management alternatives. BLM would not request funding for this study from the OHMVR Division.
Sharp-shinned hawk Accipiter striatus (ACST) Accipitridae	1 Census raptor species in April and May to detect breeding pairs in known habitats 2 Calculate quantitative changes in habitat (tree canopy cover) at nest sites 3 Quantitative evidence of any eventual habitat changes resulting from OHV travel (distance from trails)	1 Monitor whether temporary route closures or permanent reroutes of OHV trails boost nest success 2 Examine which forestry practices appear to have a favorable effect on ACST on the ground: Use these data to alter distances of buffers between trails and nest and correlate forest practices to habitat quality	None at this time but BLM will want to have more information about forest practices that favor ACST
Cooper's hawk Accipiter cooperii (ACCO) Accipitridae	1 Census raptor species in April and May to detect breeding pairs in known habitats 2 Calculate quantitative changes in habitat (tree canopy cover) at nest sites 3 Quantitative evidence of any eventual habitat changes resulting from OHV travel (distance from trails)	1 Monitor whether temporary route closures or permanent reroutes of OHV trails boost nest success 2 Examine which forestry practices appear to have a favorable effect on ACCO on the ground: Use these data to alter distances of buffers between trails and nest and correlate forest practices to habitat quality	None at this time but BLM will want to have more information about forest practices that favor ACCO

Northern spotted owl Strix occidentalis caurina (STOCCA) Strigidae	1 Census owls in early spring to detect breeding pairs in known or suspected habitats 2 Calculate quantitative changes in habitat (tree canopy cover) at nest sites 3 Quantify evidence of any disturbances and eventual habitat changes resulting from OHV travel (distance from trails)	1 Monitor whether temporary route closures or permanent reroutes of OHV trails boost nest success 2 Examine which past forestry practices appear to have a favorable effect on STOCCA: Use these data to alter distances of buffers between trails and nest and correlate forest practices to habitat quality	None at this time because BLM wildlife biologists have not detected a resident STOCCA in the CSOHVA
yellow-breasted chat Icteria virens (ICVI) Parulidae	1 Census riparian bird species at long-term count points 2 Measure vegetation characteristics every five years after nesting has ceased 3 Quantify evidence of any disturbances and eventual habitat changes in riparian zones resulting from OHV travel	1 Monitor whether steps to protect riparian vegetation are preventing OHV traffic from altering riparian habitat 2 Examine past forestry practices and correlate with locations of ICVI breeding pairs 3 If riparian degradation continues because of non-compliant riding, implement permanent closures and create a new route away from riparian zones	None at this time
Pacific fisher	1 Establish track plate monitoring network with adjacent land management agencies 2 When tracks are especially frequent, record changes in environmental conditions 3 Compare numbers of fishers tracks recorded at different distances from OHV routes	1 Design monitoring to be able to detect with 95% confidence whether fisher populations have declined 50% in the previous 3 years 2 Design monitoring to detect with 95% confidence that in a given year there is a valid correlation or no correlation with track plates at specific distances from OHV routes	None at this time; however, BLM biologists will work with US Forest Service and National Park Service biologists on wildlife management actions to stabilize or increase fisher populations in the watersheds in the Shasta Lake recreation landscape.
long-eared myotis Myotis evotis Vespertilionidae	1 Monitor populations of bats existing from abandoned mines 2 Monitoring for evidence of people's unauthorized entry into abandoned mines	1 Design monitoring to be able to detect with 95% confidence whether bat populations have declined 50% in the previous 5 years 2 If a decline is detected, BLM will consult with a bat biologist for advice for reconfiguring the bat gate and other protective measure to conserve rare bat populations	None at this time. If measures to protect bats are not working, BLM will need to implement experimental treatments. Such experiments would require a land base likely larger than the Chappie-Shasta.

Townsend's big eared bat Corynorhinus townsendii Vespertilionidae	1 Monitor populations of bats existing from abandoned mines 2 Monitoring for evidence of people's unauthorized entry into abandoned mines	1 Design monitoring to be able to detect with 95% confidence whether bat populations have declined 50% in the previous 5 years 2 If a decline is detected, BLM will consult with a bat biologist for advice for reconfiguring the bat gate and other protective measure to conserve rare bat populations	None at this time. If measures to protect bats are not working, BLM will need to implement experimental treatments. Such experiments would require a land base likely larger than the Chappie-Shasta.
pallid bat Antrozous pallidus Vespertilionidae	1 Monitor populations of bats existing from abandoned mines 2 Monitoring for evidence of people's unauthorized entry into abandoned mines	1 Design monitoring to be able to detect with 95% confidence whether bat populations have declined 50% in the previous 5 years 2 If a decline is detected, BLM will consult with a bat biologist for advice for reconfiguring the bat gate and other protective measure to conserve rare bat populations	None at this time. If measures to protect bats are not working, BLM will need to implement experimental treatments. Such experiments would require a land base likely larger than the Chappie-Shasta.

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 5

Table 5. Management Review and Response; Adaptive Management

Monitoring Methodology	How Monitoring Information Will Inform Management	How Data Will Be Analyzed	Management Response to Identified Triggers	Who Will Plan Management Response
Photographic record of the species where found, photos of the surrounding habitat, written description of the snail and its immediate habitat, and a polygon describing the spatial extent of species habitat	Locations of overlapping habitats of multiple rare snail species have high priority at BLM for focused habitat management coexisting in an OHV recreation landscape	Presence or absence over 10 years of search would determine whether the species occur on BLM lands in CSOHVA. Other analyses would quantify environmental changes for statistical significance from habitat data collected from sites occupied by snails	Make changes to new trail construction or re-routing of trails to minimize impacts to any identified sensitive mollusk species	Wildlife biologist and the Off-Highway Vehicle Program Coordinator

Photographic record of the species where found, photos of the surrounding habitat, written description of the snail and its immediate habitat, and a polygon describing the spatial extent of species habitat	Locations of overlapping habitats of multiple rare snail species have high priority at BLM for focused habitat management coexisting in an OHV recreation landscape	Presence or absence over 10 years of search would determine whether the species occur on BLM lands in CSOHVA. Other analyses would quantify environmental changes for statistical significance from habitat data collected from sites occupied by snails	Make changes to new trail construction or re-routing of trails to minimize impacts to any identified sensitive mollusk species	Wildlife biologist and the Off-Highway Vehicle Program Coordinator
Photographic record of the species where found, photos of the surrounding habitat, written description of the snail and its immediate habitat, and a polygon describing the spatial extent of species habitat	Locations of overlapping habitats of multiple rare snail species have high priority at BLM for focused habitat management coexisting in an OHV recreation landscape	Presence or absence over 10 years of search would determine whether the species occur on BLM lands in CSOHVA. Other analyses would quantify environmental changes for statistical significance from habitat data collected from sites occupied by snails	Make changes to new trail construction or re-routing of trails to minimize impacts to any identified sensitive mollusk species	Wildlife biologist and the Off-Highway Vehicle Program Coordinator
Photographic record of the species where found, photos of the surrounding habitat, written description of the snail and its immediate habitat, and a polygon describing the spatial extent of species habitat	Locations of overlapping habitats of multiple rare snail species have high priority at BLM for focused habitat management coexisting in an OHV recreation landscape	Presence or absence over 10 years of search would determine whether the species occur on BLM lands in CSOHVA. Other analyses would quantify environmental changes for statistical significance from habitat data collected from sites occupied by snails	Make changes to new trail construction or re-routing of trails to minimize impacts to any identified sensitive mollusk species	Wildlife biologist and the Off-Highway Vehicle Program Coordinator

Photographic record of the species where found, photos of the surrounding habitat, written description of the snail and its immediate habitat, and a polygon describing the spatial extent of species habitat	Locations of overlapping habitats of multiple rare snail species have high priority at BLM for focused habitat management coexisting in an OHV recreation landscape	Presence or absence over 10 years of search would determine whether the species occur on BLM lands in CSOHVA. Other analyses would quantify environmental changes for statistical significance from habitat data collected from sites occupied by snails	Make changes to new trail construction or re-routing of trails to minimize impacts to any identified sensitive mollusk species	Wildlife biologist and the Off-Highway Vehicle Program Coordinator
Photographic record of the species where found, photos of the surrounding habitat, written description of the salamander and its immediate habitat, and a polygon describing the spatial extent of species habitat	Identification of the range of this species in CSOHVA would prompt the BLM wildlife biologist to propose any steps, if needed, to avoid impacts to HYSH, including impacts from OHVs.	GIS data show whether salamander occurrences overlap with specific vegetation and soil characteristics and with the OHV route network; this analysis determines whether avoidance measures are needed.	Make immediate changes to new trail construction or re-routing of trails to avoid impacts to HYSH.	Wildlife biologist and the Off-Highway Vehicle Program Coordinator
Recorded calling frogs, tadpole dip-netting, egg mass surveys, and visual encounter surveys; Photographic record of the species where found (including tadpoles), photos of the surrounding habitat, written description of the frog and its immediate habitat, and a polygon describing the spatial extent of species habitat	Identification of the range of this species in CSOHVA would prompt the BLM wildlife biologist to propose any steps, if needed, to avoid impacts to RABO, including impacts from OHVs.	GIS data show whether frog occurrences overlap with specific vegetation and soil characteristics and with the OHV route network; this analysis determines whether avoidance measures are needed.	Make immediate changes to new trail construction or re-routing of trails to avoid impacts to RABO.	Wildlife biologist and the Off-Highway Vehicle Program Coordinator

Recorded calling frogs, tadpole dip-netting, egg mass surveys, and visual encounter surveys; Photographic record of the species where found (including tadpoles), photos of the surrounding habitat, written description of the frog and its immediate habitat, and a polygon describing the spatial extent of species habitat	Identification of the range of this species in CSOHVA would prompt the BLM wildlife biologist to propose any steps, if needed, to avoid impacts to ASTR, including impacts from OHVs.	GIS data show whether frog occurrences overlap with specific vegetation and soil characteristics and with the OHV route network; this analysis determines whether avoidances are measures needed.	Make immediate changes to new trail construction or re-routing of trails to avoid impacts to ASTR.	Wildlife biologist and the Off-Highway Vehicle Program Coordinator
Photographic record of the species nests and the surrounding habitat, weekly record of nesting until birds fledge, nest locations identified as points in BLM GIS.	Identification of the range of this species in CSOHVA would prompt the BLM wildlife biologist to propose any steps, if needed, to avoid impacts to nesting pairs of ACST, including impacts from OHVs.	GIS data show whether ACST nesting occurrences overlap with specific forest conditions and with the OHV route network; this analysis determines whether avoidance measures are needed.	Make changes to new trail construction or re-routing of trails to avoid impacts to ACST.	Wildlife biologist and the Off-Highway Vehicle Program Coordinator
Photographic record of the species nests and the surrounding habitat, weekly record of nesting until birds fledge, nest locations identified as points in BLM GIS.	Identification of the range of this species in CSOHVA would prompt the BLM wildlife biologist to propose any steps, if needed, to avoid impacts to nesting pairs of ACCO, including impacts from OHVs.	GIS data show whether ACCO nesting occurrences overlap with specific forest conditions and with the OHV route network; this analysis determines whether avoidance measures are needed.	Make changes to new trail construction or re-routing of trails to avoid impacts to ACCO.	Wildlife biologist and the Off-Highway Vehicle Program Coordinator

Photographic record of the species nests and the surrounding habitat, weekly record of nesting until birds fledge, nest locations identified as points in BLM GIS.	Identification of the range of this species in CSOHVA would prompt the BLM wildlife biologist to propose buffers to avoid impacts to nesting pairs of STOCCA, including impacts from OHVs.	GIS data show whether STOCCA nesting occurrences overlap with specific forest conditions and with the OHV route network; this analysis determines whether avoidance measures are needed.	Make changes to new trail construction or re-routing of trails to avoid impacts to STOCCA.	Wildlife biologist and the Off-Highway Vehicle Program Coordinator
Photographs and sound recordings of the species in nesting habitats, weekly record of nesting from long-term riparian point counts until birds fledge, photographs of changes in riparian changes from annual photographs taken at count point centers	Identification of the actual range of this species in CSOHVA would prompt the BLM wildlife biologist to propose buffers or seasonal closures to avoid impacts of OHVs to nesting pairs of ICVI	GIS data show whether ICVI nesting occurrences overlap with riparian conditions and with the OHV route network; this analysis determines whether avoidance measures are needed.	Make changes to new trail construction or re-routing of trails to avoid impacts to ICVI.	Wildlife biologist and the Off-Highway Vehicle Program Coordinator
Recorded photographs from photo monitoring sites, trips at track plate sites, samples of hair, track plates; BLM wildlife biologists will observe den sites whenever located	If the range of this species in CSOHVA is negatively correlated with OHV trails, the BLM wildlife biologist would propose buffers or seasonal closures to avoid impacts of OHVs to fisher dens	GIS data show how fisher distribution relates to specific forest conditions and with the OHV route network; this analysis determines whether avoidance measures are needed.	Make changes to new trail construction or re-routing of trails to avoid impacts to Pacific fisher reproduction. Otherwise, track populations to determine whether populations are stable.	Wildlife biologist and the Off-Highway Vehicle Program Coordinator

Recorded night footage of bats leaving mines, taped recordings of bat vocalizations, photographic documentation of the abandoned mine entrance before and after mine disposition either by filling or gating with a bat gate	If damage to mine habitats for this species stems from unauthorized entries into mines, the BLM wildlife biologist would propose restoring mine trails to natural appearance.	Population data collected annually would indicate whether myotis bats are flourishing in abandoned mines and are finding adequate food in the recreation landscape of the Shasta Lake area.	If populations are declining, BLM works at a landscape scale with other agencies for joint efforts to protect rare bats.	Wildlife biologist and the Off-Highway Vehicle Program Coordinator
Recorded night footage of bats leaving mines, taped recordings of bat vocalizations, photographic documentation of the abandoned mine entrance before and after mine disposition either by filling or gating with a bat gate	If damage to mine habitats for this species stems from unauthorized entries into mines, the BLM wildlife biologist would propose restoring mine trails to natural appearance.	Population data collected annually would indicate whether big-eared bats are flourishing in abandoned mines and are finding adequate food in the recreation landscape of the Shasta Lake area.	If populations are declining, BLM works at a landscape scale with other agencies for joint efforts to protect rare bats.	Wildlife biologist and the Off-Highway Vehicle Program Coordinator
Recorded night footage of bats leaving mines, taped recordings of bat vocalizations, photographic documentation of the abandoned mine entrance before and after mine disposition either by filling or gating with a bat gate	If damage to mine habitats for this species stems from unauthorized entries into mines, the BLM wildlife biologist would propose restoring mine trails to natural appearance.	Population data collected annually would indicate whether pallid bats bats are flourishing in abandoned mines and are finding adequate food in the recreation landscape of the Shasta Lake area.	If populations are declining, BLM works at a landscape scale with other agencies for joint efforts to protect rare bats.	Wildlife biologist and the Off-Highway Vehicle Program Coordinator

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year’s Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year’s Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 6

Table 6: Previous Year’s Monitoring Results

Monitoring Accomplishments	Results	Were Objectives and Success Criteria Achieved?
Pre-disturbance surveys for sensitive species was conducted as required by BLM employee.	The pre-disturbance surveys were conducted as part of NEPA compliance to determine the presence of absence of BLM sensitive species.	Yes. Since no BLM sensitive species were detected no new trail construction or re-routing of trails to minimize impacts were identified as necessary. No additional protective or project avoidance measures were warranted for inclusion into proposed actions within the Chappie-Shasta OHV Area.
Northern Spotted Owl surveys were conducted on trails within the CSOHVA. Two transects, for a total of 13 call point stations were hooted for Northern Spotted Owl from May to July prior to fire danger closing the OHV area.	A non-resident bird was detected on a single survey occasion.	Yes. Although current forest conditions within CSOHVA currently do not support nesting OHV opportunities for access and recreation remain the same. Without the presence of a resident bird or nesting pair, projects were able to proceed without the implementation of a limited operating period or other form of management action. Surveys will continue in 2009 to ensure either that no resident birds are present or that any impacts are either minimized, avoided or mitigated effectively if resident birds are detected. BLM will continue to design forest health projects to favor the development of a fire resistant, mature landscape. Mature landscapes are resistant to fire, which favor STOCCA and its preferred prey species.
From December 2008 until March 2009, 7 photo bait stations have been placed in suitable habitat in the CSOHVA.	Currently, 7 of the 9 photo bait stations have yielded a positive detection of Pacific fisher. Monitoring is continuing and additional sites have been identified.	Yes. The corridors between patches are being maintained and silvicultural practices to improve forest stand health and characteristics necessary for fisher are occurring all while maintaining opportunities for access and recreation. This is evidenced by an expansion of detections through the photo monitoring effort BLM will continue to incorporate the retention of large-dimension down wood logs on forest floor in fire salvage areas and implement reduction of dense forest understory to make late-seral forests resistant to fire. The detection of a Pacific fisher adds to the knowledge base of known sightings and occurrences throughout the OHV area and the continued need to incorporate protective measures for this sensitive species into proposed actions.
Herpetofauna monitoring occurred in 2008 in large water and headwater streams in CSOHVA.	BLM detected FYLF. Surveys detected FYLF of several life stages in several streams throughout the OHV area.	Yes. No restrictions of OHV access and opportunities for riding and touring have been implemented due to damage or mortality to herpetofauna from motorized recreation or forest practices. Because protective measures for FYLF are incorporated into proposed actions in the OHV area the presence of several life stages indicates that these protective measures are safeguarding populations.

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 7

Table 7: Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results

Management Actions	Species/ Habitat	Date Completed or Planned - mm/dd/yyyy	Changes Needed to HMP
Establish and implement Best Mgmt Practices to minimize or avoid identified threats or unnatural disturbance (such as motorized recreation, grazing, and arson). Redesign OHV trails to avoid sites that are favorable habitat.	Siskyou sideband Monadenia chaceana Bradyabaenidae	10/31/2010	None required at this time
Establish and implement Best Mgmt Practices to minimize or avoid identified threats or unnatural disturbance (such as motorized recreation, grazing, and arson). Redesign OHV trails to avoid sites that are favorable habitat.	Oregon shoulderband Helminthoglypta hertleini Helminthoglyptidae	10/31/2010	None required at this time
Establish and implement Best Mgmt Practices to minimize or avoid identified threats or unnatural disturbance (such as motorized recreation, grazing, and arson). Redesign OHV trails to avoid sites that are favorable habitat.	Trinity shoulderband Helminthoglypta talmedgei Helminthoglyptidae	10/31/2010	None required at this time
Establish and implement Best Mgmt Practices to minimize or avoid identified threats or unnatural disturbance (such as motorized recreation, grazing, and arson). Redesign OHV trails to avoid sites that are favorable habitat.	Tehama chaparral Trilobopsis tehamana Polygyridae	10/31/2010	None required at this time

Establish and implement Best Mgmt Practices to minimize or avoid identified threats or unnatural disturbance (such as motorized recreation, grazing, and arson). Redesign OHV trails to avoid sites that are favorable habitat.	Hooded lancetooth	10/31/2010	None required at this time
If this species is found to be on BLM lands in CSOHVA: 1 Improve habitat quality or expand suitable habitat 2 Reroute designated route to avoid direct impacts to salamanders and their habitats 3 Construct vehicle crossings at streams so that stream beds remain intact and routes do not widen in-stream 4 Maintain natural hydrological patterns by keeping forest overstories intact	Shasta salamanderHydromantes shastae (HYSH)Plethodontidae	10/31/2010	None required at this time
1 Experiment with techniques to expand occupied habitat 2 Monitor to make sure that non-native frogs, other predators, and weed plants do not degrade habitats 3 Make RABO habitat improvements through forest overstory management 4 Mitigate impacts to hydrology from vehicles traveling across streams	Foothill yellow-legged frog Rana boylii (RABO) Ranidae	10/31/2010	Pre-disturbance surveys are conducted prior to work and conservation measures implemented as appropriate if it is determined frog populations are close to trails or activities that are subject to NEPA review.

1 Experiment with techniques to expand occupied habitat 2 Monitor to make sure that non-native frogs, other predators, and weed plants do not degrade habitats 3 Make ASTR habitat improvements through forest overstory management 4 Mitigate impacts to hydrology from vehicles traveling across streams	Tailed frog	10/31/2010	Management changes are likely if frog populations are close to trails.
1 Manage for a mosaic of forest stands appropriate to topography 2 Develop a raptor management plan for the recreation landscape around Lake Shasta with other landowners	Sharp-shinned hawk Accipiter striatus (ACST) Accipitridae	10/31/2010	None required at this time
1 Manage for a mosaic of mature forest stands appropriate to topography 2 Develop a raptor management plan for the recreation landscape around Lake Shasta with other landowners	Cooper's hawk Accipiter cooperii (ACCO) Accipitridae	10/31/2010	None required at this time
1 Implement route closures if a nesting owl pair is detected within 0.25 miles of trails 2 Monitor the nest site and document changes in STOCCA behavior resulting from OHV activity 3 Put seasonal trail closures into effect if OHV activity is changing owl behavior adversely. 4 Reduce dense forest understory to make late-seral forests resistant to fire	Northern spotted owl Strix occidentalis caurina (STOCCA) Strigidae	10/31/2010	None required at this time

1 Enhance or restore riparian tree species and understory vegetation where motorized vehicles or other land uses have degraded riparian sites 2 Reroute OHV trails away from riparian areas	yellow-breasted chat Icteria virens (ICVI) Parulidae	10/31/2010	None required at this time
1 Retain large-dimension down wood logs on forest floor in fire salvage areas 2 Reduce dense forest understory to make late-seral forests resistant to fire 3 Monitor fisher populations in CSOHVA	Pacific fisher	10/31/2010	Follow US Forest Service standard monitoring protocol for Pacific fisher
1 Contract with a bat biologist to census bat populations in different seasons at significant abandoned mines 2 Fill abandoned mines without populations of bats 3 Close entrances to abandoned mines with gates designed to permit entry of rare bat species where populations exist 4 Work with other land managers to make sure that bat habitat needs are improved in the Lake Shasta recreation area	long-eared myotis Myotis evotis Vespertilionidae	10/31/2010	Inventory abandoned mine sites in the Chappie-Shasta OHV Area

1 Contract with a bat biologist to census bat populations in different seasons at significant abandoned mines 2 Fill abandoned mines without populations of bats 3 Close entrances to abandoned mines with gates designed to permit entry of rare bat species where populations exist 4 Work with other land managers to make sure that bat habitat needs are improved in the Lake Shasta recreation area	Townsend's big-eared bat	10/31/2010	Inventory abandoned mine sites in the Chappie-Shasta OHV Area
1 Contract with a bat biologist to census bat populations in different seasons at significant abandoned mines 2 Fill abandoned mines without populations of bats 3 Close entrances to abandoned mines with gates designed to permit entry of rare bat species where populations exist 4 Work with other land managers to make sure that bat habitat needs are improved in the Lake Shasta recreation area	pallid bat Antrozous pallidus Vespertilionidae	10/31/2010	Inventory abandoned mine sites in the CSOHVA

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year’s Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 8

Table 8 Management Actions Taken in Response to HMP-related Public Concerns

Concern Raised by Public	Actions Taken to Address the Concern
No concerns raised by public.	N/A

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A. Soil Conservation

a. Do any of your proposed projects involve Ground Disturbing Activities? (Please select Yes or No) (●) Yes ( ) No

B. Soil Conservation Plan

Attachments: Soil Conservation Plan

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A. Public Notification Efforts

Check all that apply: (Please select applicable values)

- [x] Notice to interested Parties/Groups (Enter date in mm/dd/yyyy format) [02/26/2009]
- [x] Published on Applicant's Website (Enter date in mm/dd/yyyy format) [03/02/2009]
- [ ] Published in Newspaper
- [x] News Release Issued
- [x] Public Meeting(s) Hearing(s) Held

B. Public Comments

Comments received were generally in support of the Redding BLM efforts within the Chappie-Shasta OHV area and in support of funding all three of the grant application projects submitted. One comment was received which suggested the Ground Operations grant request amount be increased, but no specific dollar amount or area within the project was given for the increase. We feel that the request is adequate for our needs so we did not change it.

C. Application Development as a result of Public Comments

a. Were changes mades to the Application as a result of public comments? (Please select Yes or No) ○ Yes ◉ No

b. Describe how public comments affected the Application

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1. Applicant Certifications

A. General Conditions

A. The Applicant hereby certifies, under the penalty of perjury, compliance with the following terms and conditions: ☑

1. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees to monitor the condition of soils and wildlife in the Project Area each year in order to determine whether the soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to Public Resource Code (PRC), Section 5090.35 and the HMP prepared pursuant to Section 5090.53(a) are being met.
2. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees that, whenever the soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to PRC Section 5090.35 is not being met in any portion of a Project Area, the recipient shall close temporarily that noncompliant portion, to repair and prevent accelerated erosion, until the same soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to PRC Section 5090.35 is met.
3. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees that, whenever the HMP prepared pursuant to PRC Section 5090.53(a) is not being met in any portion of a Project Area, the recipient shall close temporarily that noncompliant portion until the same HMP prepared pursuant to PRC Section 5090.53(a) is met.
4. The Applicant agrees to enforce the registration of off-highway motor vehicles and the other provisions of Division 16.5 (commencing with Section 38000) of the Vehicle Code and to enforce the other applicable laws regarding the operation of off-highway motor vehicles.
5. The Applicant agrees to cooperate with appropriate law enforcement entities to provide proper law enforcement at and around the Facility.
6. The Applicant's Project is in accordance with local or federal plans and the strategic plan for OHV Recreation prepared by the OHMVR Division.

B. Programmatic Conditions

B. **The Applicant must describe the following programmatic conditions:**

1. Identify the potential for the facility to reduce illegal and unauthorized OHV Recreation activities in the surrounding areas:

   The Chappie-Shasta OHV Area has a high potential of reducing illegal and unauthorized OHV Recreation activities in surrounding areas. This is the only managed OHV opportunity within a two hour distance of the Redding area. The area was closed due to fire damage from June 08 through April 11, 09. During this time an increase in illegal OHV activity was observed throughout the region and the Redding BLM Field Office answered dozens of calls daily inquiring as to when the OHV Area would reopen. The Chappie-Shasta OHV Area is conveniently located just 15 minutes from the city of Redding, making it readily accessible to the largest population center north of Sacramento.

2. Describe how the Applicant is meeting the operations and maintenance needs of any existing OHV Recreation Facility under its jurisdiction:

   Operations and maintenance needs are met through a combination of Redding BLM Field Office staff and volunteer work carried out by local OHV clubs and interested individuals. An estimated 1000 hours of volunteer work hours was completed during fiscal year 2008 within the OHV Area. Funding for the ongoing maintenance and operational needs of the area have come from BLM appropriated funding and California State Parks OHV trust fund grants.

C. Fee Collection

Describe how fees collected pursuant to Section 38230 of the Vehicle Code (in-lieu funds) are utilized and whether the fees complement the Applicant's proposed Project:

D. Compliance with PRC 5090.50(b)(1)(C)

Projects within the O&M category that affect lands identified as inventoried roadless areas by the U.S. Forest Service, are compliant with PRC 5090.50(b)(1)(C). (Please select Yes or No)

○ Yes ○ No

2. Governing Body Resolution

3. Land Manager Authorization

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1. OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary

1 OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary

a. Does the land manager agency provide legal OHV riding opportunity? (Please select Yes or No) (●) Yes ( ) No

Starting (Month/Year) 10/2007 Ending (Month/Year) 09/2008

b. Off-Highway Vehicle Opportunity Ratio (OHV Ratio) opportunity

i. Months of OHV Opportunity (OHV Months) 12

ii. Total Miles Of Routes Available For OHV Recreation 361

iii. Total Acres Of Open Riding Available For OHV Recreation 0

iv. OHV Visitation (visitor days) 99919

v. Ratio of OHV Visitation/OHV Opportunity 276.78

1 OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary (2)

c. Reference Document that support the responses to a. and b. on previous page

Redding Field Office, Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) data, 2007-2008 Report #19
BLM Facility Asset Management System
Interlakes Special Recreation Management Area Plan, 1997
Redding Field Office Resource Management Plan, 1993

d. Visitor Opportunity Ratio (V/O Ratio) = OHV Ratio x OHV Months / 12 276.78

Visitor Opportunity Ratio (V/O Ratio) Score 4

2. Quality of OHV Opportunity

Land Manager's OHV program 12

Check all that apply (Please select applicable values)

- [x] Map with OHV Recreation opportunities clearly shown is available for distribution at no cost (2 points)
- [x] Map with OHV Recreation opportunities clearly shown is available on the Land Manager's website (2 points)
- [x] Map indicates relative difficulty of each OHV trail (2 points)
- [x] Map indicates appropriate OHV use type (ATV, dirt bike, 4x4, OSV, etc.) (2 points)
- [x] At least fifty percent of the staging areas include support facilities (restrooms, picnic tables, trash cans, shade structures) (2 points)
- [x] Majority of trail intersections are signed with information such as: trail names, directional signs, relative difficulty, mileage to next feature (2 points)

3. Variety of OHV Opportunity

a. Skill levels (e.g., beginner, intermediate, advanced) indicated by publicly available maps or signage marking trails with relative difficulty 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (●) 3 or more skill levels (5 points)
- ( ) 2 skill levels (3 points)
- ( ) 1 skill level (1 point)
- ( ) Land Manager has no legal OHV riding opportunity (No points)

b. Type of OHV Opportunity (ATV, dirt bike, 4x4, OSV, RUV, Sand Rail/Dune Buggy) 6

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (●) Opportunities for 3 or more vehicle types (6 points)
- ( ) Opportunities for 2 vehicle types (3 points)
- ( ) Opportunity for only 1 vehicle type (1 point)
- ( ) Land Manager has no legal OHV riding opportunity (No points)

4. Agency Contribution

Cost of OHV Program for Land Manager's most recent complete fiscal year (not to include cost of indirect overhead): 245000

% Funded by OHV Trust Fund (do not include in-lieu funds): 6

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (●) No OHV Trust Funds were used (6 points)
- ( ) 10% or less of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (4 points)
- ( ) 11% to 25% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (3 points)
- ( ) 26% to 50% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (1 point)
- ( ) More than 50% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (No points)

Reference Document

Bureau of Land Management Financial Management Information System, Fiscal Year 2008

5. Project Performance

For Applicant's OHV grant Projects which reached the end of the Project performance period within the last two years, the percentage of all deliverables accomplished 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (●) 100% of Deliverable accomplished (5 points)
- ( ) 75% to 99% of Deliverables accomplished (3 points)
- ( ) Less than 75% of Deliverables accomplished (No points)
- ( ) First time Applicants and past Applicants with no active Grant projects within the last two years (2 points)

6. Previous Year Performance

In the previous year the Applicant has been responsive and communicated effectively with the assigned OHMVR Grant Administrator by phone, email or personal visit. 3

FOR DIVISION USE ONLY (Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (●) In the previous year the Applicant has been responsive and communicated effectively with the assigned OHMVR Grant Administrator by phone, email or personal visit (3 points)
- ( ) First time Applicants and past Applicants with no active Grant projects within the last two years (2 points)
- ( ) In the previous year the Applicant has not been responsive (No points)

7. Prevention of OHV trespass

7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Fence (Page 1)

a. Is site a completely fenced facility such that OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas is prevented? 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (●) No (answer items b and c)
- ( ) Yes (10 points, explain and then skip to item 8)

Explain 'Yes' response:

7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Patrol (Page 2)

b. The majority of OHV Opportunity areas are patrolled (Check the one most appropriate) 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (•) At least 5 days per week (5 points)
- ( ) At least once per week (3 points)
- ( ) At least once per month (1 point)
- ( ) Less than once per month (No points)

Explain patrol efforts (e.g., frequency of patrol, patrol personnel, percent of lands covered by patrols)

The two access and staging areas within the Chappie-Shasta OHV area are patrolled on both weekend days by BLM Law Enforcement Officers and OHV staff. These same areas are patrolled on a rotational basis by either BLM Law Enforcement Officers, OHV staff, or Bureau of Reclamation contracted patrol officers throughout the week. The roads and trails located away from the staging areas are patrolled by BLM Law Enforcement Officers at least two days per week and at least four days per week by BLM OHV staff. Throughout any given week during the year, 100% of BLM managed staging areas, roads, and trails within the OHV area are patrolled by BLM staff every day of the week.

7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Measures (Page 3)

c. Measures to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas 5

(Check all that apply) (Please select applicable values)

- [x] Barriers and/or signing are used to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas (3 points)
- [x] Education programs, maps and/or brochures provided to the public address OHV trespass, including respect for private property (2 points)

Explain measures utilized to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas

Six gates, two boulder barriers, and one fence are placed at strategic locations to prevent OHV traffic from trespassing on adjacent private lands or closed areas. These areas are also routinely patrolled by BLM Law Enforcement Officers.
Education of OHV users includes verbal education during telephone or field contacts, website information, and OHV brochures made available at staging areas and the Redding BLM Field Office. The Redding BLM OHV Coordinator also attends regularly scheduled local motorcycle and ATV club meetings for the purposes of educating and updating club members on the status of the OHV area.

8. OHV Education

8 OHV Education - Page 1

a. Education materials available onsite 10

(Check all that apply) (Please select applicable values)

- [x] Free literature is provided to visitors describing safe and responsible OHV recreational practices (5 points)
- [x] Bulletin boards, signs or kiosks, at the majority of staging areas, trailheads, or other areas where the public gathers provide information concerning safe and responsible OHV Recreation (5 points)

b. Applicant or Land Manager provides formal programs, educational talks, school field trips, etc. to the public to educate them on safe and responsible OHV recreational practices: 2

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ( ) 50 or more per year (3 points)
- (•) 20 to 49 times per year (2 points)
- ( ) 5 to 19 times per year (1 point)
- ( ) Less than 5 times per year (No points)

8. OHV Education - Page 2

c. When Facility is open, staff are available at trailheads, visitor centers and/or entrance stations to provide information on safe and responsible OHV use 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (●) Daily (5 points)
- ( ) On all weekends (4 points)
- ( ) On the majority of weekends (2 points)
- ( ) On major holidays (1 points)
- ( ) None of the above (No points)

d. ATV Safety Institute and/or Motorcycle Safety Foundation approved training courses are offered 3

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (●) Weekly (3 points)
- ( ) Monthly (1 point)
- ( ) Less frequently than monthly (No points)

Describe Land Manager's onsite education efforts:

The BLM Redding Field Office maintains a close relationship with the local ATV/Motorcycle Safety Institute instructor. All training is provided by this instructor and any inquiries the BLM recieves are refered to this instructor. Classes are offered on a weekly basis when conditions allow.

9. Website

a. OHV outreach efforts are accomplished through the Land Manager’s website 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ( ) No (skip to question 10)
- (●) Yes (provide URL address and answer item b)

Provide URL address
http://www.blm.gov/ca/st/en/fo/redding/recreationmain/reddingrecreationohvmain.html

b. The Land Manager’s website contains the following items 5

(Check all that apply) - Scoring: 1 point each up to a maximum of 5 points. (Please select applicable values)

- [x] Map to location
- [ ] Hours of operation
- [x] Safety information
- [x] Visitor facilities
- [x] Contact information
- [x] News releases
- [x] Information on responsible riding
- [x] Map of Facilities
- [ ] Fee schedule
- [ ] Seasonal restrictions
- [ ] Link to Division Website
- [x] Law enforcement contact information

10. OHV Outreach

Check all forms of OHV outreach the Applicant utilizes: 3

Scoring: 1 point each up to a maximum of 3 points. (Please select applicable values)

- [ ] Billboards
- [ ] CDs and/or DVDs
- [ ] Community meetings
- [x] OHV dealers
- [x] Fairs
- [x] News releases
- [ ] Other (specify)
- [x] Television
- [ ] Parades
- [ ] Radio
- [x] Programs at schools

11. Natural and Cultural Resources

11. Natural and Cultural Resources - Page 1

a. Is the Land Manager’s OHV area a completely fenced track facility with little or no native vegetation?
0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

(•) No (answer item b) ( ) Yes (5 points, explain and then skip to item 12)

Explain 'Yes' response

11. Natural and Cultural Resources - Page 2

b. Resource Management Information System 5

Does the Land Manager maintain a management information system managed by qualified environmental staff that identifies and monitors the impacts of the OHV activity and contains at least the following:

- Ongoing survey/inventory of species
- Ongoing survey/inventory of archeological sites
- Biological monitoring that measures changes in populations
- Components that evaluate the effects of OHV recreation and related activity on the species;
- Recommendations for improvement in species management
- Strategies to respond to changing conditions that affect the survival or reproduction of species? (Please select one from list)

( ) No (No points) (•) Yes (5 points)

Reference Document

California Natural Diversity database.
California BLM Cultural Resources GIS database.
Annual Plant and Animal species census case files.
BLM Special Status Species Management 6840 manual.
2005 Herpetofauna Surveys of the BLM Redding District, Chappie-Shasta OHV Area.
2007 Terrestrial Mollusk Survey within the Chappie-Shasta OHV Area.
Redding BLM Resource Management Plan (RMP), biological consultations case files.
Allotment Manage Plan, RMP, EAs.

12. Soil Management

12. Soil Management - Page 1

a. Land Manager has developed a systematic methodology for evaluating soil conditions of its OHV Opportunities? 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

( ) No (No points) (•) Yes (5 points)

Explain 'Yes' response The Redding BLM Field Office has developed a soil loss monitoring plan that applies to all OHV roads and trails funded under this project. As of 2008 The Redding Field Office has adopted CA State Parks OHMVR 2008 Soil Conservation Standard and Guidelines.

b. Land Manager has developed methods to address soil issues? 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

( ) No (No points) (•) Yes (5 points)

Explain 'Yes' response The Redding BLM Field Office has developed a system of road and trail maintenance prioritization and implementation based on the results of the soil monitoring findings. Best Management Practices are set forth in the Recreation Management Plan and the 4970.06.03 Soil Conservation Regulations.

12. Soil Management - Page 2

c. Land Manager performs soil monitoring 3

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (•) Monthly (3 points)
- ( ) After major rain events (2 points)
- ( ) Annually (No points)

13. Sound Level Testing

The Applicant or Land Manager conducts, or causes to be conducted, sound level testing 4

(Check only one if applicable) (Please select one from list)

- (•) On most (50% or more) holidays and weekends (4 points)
- ( ) At least 25% but less than 50% of holidays and weekends (2 points)
- ( ) Less than 25% of holidays and weekends (No points)

Describe the sound testing program

During routine weekend patrol of the OHV area, sound testing is performed on a regular basis when a motorcycle or ATV is suspected of being out of compliance. During permitted events all motorcycles and ATVs are checked for current registration, spark arrestor, and sound compliance. Also, local OHV clubs and dealers have been directed to send inquiring customers and individuals to contact the Redding BLM Field Office OHV Coordinator for sound testing needs. The Chappie-Shasta OHV brochure and website also direct OHV users to contact the Redding BLM Field Office for sound tests.